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SUNDAY.....JUNE 4, 1916

### THE GREAT SEA BATTLE.

Dispatches tell us that the greatest  
naval battle in history has just oc-  
curred in the North sea. Judged by  
the ship-power engaged and the losses  
incurred, the statement is true; but it  
is not true when judged by the conse-  
quences. It was not a battle decisive  
of sea power, and therefore settles  
nothing, so far as this great war is  
concerned.

The battle off Jutland was but an-  
other demonstration of the derring-doe  
and the resourcefulness of the Ger-  
mans, and of the continued ineffi-  
ciency of the British which, beyond  
doubt, extends to the navy. Great  
Britain has failed everywhere except  
in the matter of money.

While the British fleet has been  
badly crippled, its numerical superior-  
ity is still unquestioned. The battle  
was a great one, but Britannia still  
rules the waves. But another such  
successful dash into the North sea,  
with the destruction of another lot of  
first-class English warships, might  
put the shoe on the other foot and  
make Germany master of the seas.

Mastery of the sea would make  
Germany ruler of the world, just as  
the battle of Salamis first established  
the ascendancy of Europe over Asia.  
It will be recalled how the triumphs  
of the Greeks at Salamis wrecked the  
galley of the Persian "king of kings."

Creasy, the historian, wrote a book  
called, "The Decisive Battles of the  
World," which youth, a generation  
ago, read with delight. Criticism to-  
day, in the light of our own Admiral  
Mahalan's work, would say that Creasy  
did not include enough great naval  
battles, although he did include the  
defeat of the "Spanish Armada" and  
Lepanto.

Waterloo he called a decisive bat-  
tle, which, strictly speaking, it was  
not. Nelson's defeat of the French  
and Spanish fleet off Cape Trafalgar  
furnished the real decision in the  
Napoleonic wars. Indeed, one might  
pass down through history with  
Creasy and substitute again and again  
a naval engagement in the place of  
his decisive land encounter, although  
he for his time had rather more per-  
ception of the importance of sea-  
power than might have been expect-  
ed.

But sea-power holds the decision,  
as Mahalan has taught. The power of  
Athens was sea-power, which finally  
she lost, not to the Spartan armies  
ravaging her lands up to the "long  
walls," but to the ships of Lysander,  
who, Spartan though he was, had the  
acumen to see that Athens was only  
to be conquered on water, just as did  
the Roman leaders who built fleets to  
match and overmatch the Carthagen-  
ian admirals.

England had Creasy and Pothiers  
and Agincourt to her credit; she had  
Helmuth and Hamelin—all great  
land victories as remarkable as any  
in war's history. But not by land,  
although land victories helped, did  
she establish her empire. Indeed,  
those land victories, like that of Wolf  
over Mountain in North America or  
that of Plassey and that of Assaye in  
India, were rendered possible by her  
sea supremacy; as the temporary loss  
of sea command resulted in the sur-  
render of Cornwallis and the loss of  
her thirteen American colonies; as  
the absolute control of the oceans en-  
abled her to conquer the Boer repub-  
lic.

And sea-power is again asserting its  
tremendous consequences in the pres-  
ent war, just as it did in our civil  
war. The north starved out the south  
by the blockade, just as England is  
today starving Germany, and as Ger-  
many, should she gain another such  
victory or two as that in the North  
sea, would starve England.

Whether Villa is dead or not, we do  
not know, but he has been quiet for  
a much longer time than most live  
men who wish to be in the public  
prints.

### WHAT AM I HERE FOR?

At the commencement season, it  
may be well for the students who  
are quitting school to get the idea  
pretty firmly fixed that they must  
cease to be children dependent upon  
their parents. However, there are  
many ways by which we can indefi-  
nitely extend childhood.  
The tramp who thinks the world

owes him a living is nothing but a  
chronic child begging at the world's  
back-door for privileges, while refus-  
ing to pay his responsibilities. But  
the normal man, sooner or later, is  
sure to ask himself the question:  
"Why am I here; what am I set to  
do, and where am I going?"

When a man first asks himself  
these questions he is near the forks of  
the road. Fortunately he who faces  
himself with these questions early in  
life.

Jim Hill died worth \$250,000,000,  
and he was nearer worth it than most  
of the rich men of the country. He  
had paid for it in services to the pub-  
lic.

### THE TROUBLE WITH ENGLAND.

France, alone of all of the allied na-  
tions, has shown efficiency of a high  
order in the war. Little more than  
one hundred years ago the French  
people revolted against the privileged  
classes and guillotined most of them.  
The same sort of result was achieved  
for England by the "Wars of the  
Roses," but a new crop of titled and  
inefficient gentry has arisen in Eng-  
land, and now rules the army and  
navy and the government. It was of  
England as it now is that Matthew  
Arnold spoke when he divided society  
into three classes: an upper class man-  
ifested, a middle class vulgarized,  
and a lower class brutalized. Speak-  
ing of the same England, Carlyle held  
that nine men out of ten were fools  
and the other a rogue.

More and more it is driven in upon  
us that this war, whatever the result  
may be in other respects, is rid-  
ding England of a vast amount of poison-  
ous substance and unhealthy fat. If  
the war did not come too late, the  
process now going on is the best thing  
possible for the British people. If it  
came too late, the destruction of the  
empire was due and unavoidable.

The trouble with England is the  
same as the trouble with the United  
States—self-righteousness and self-  
satisfaction. England, having van-  
quished Napoleon, having established  
an empire, having been rewarded with  
undreamed of wealth, was convinced  
of the immutability of affairs, the in-  
violability of her standards, and her  
own sufficiency for all time to come.  
It was a national feeling, and a pre-  
valing feeling among individual Eng-  
lishmen the world over.

The self-righteousness of the Eng-  
lishman is expressed in terms of pro-  
digious charity. But alongside that  
enormous charity the English have  
allowed to grow unredressed a pro-  
digious poverty. An unprecedented  
charity has mitigated that poverty,  
but no serious efforts have been made  
to abolish it.

The great trouble is that the rich  
Britisher, satisfied with himself, as-  
sumes that the condition of poverty is  
part of the will of God, or of the  
inevitable evil of this vale of tears.  
Hence he is satisfied, or has been.  
He is having some of the egotism  
jolted out of him, just now, and it is  
possible that the jolting has not come  
too late.

Former Senator Lorimer announces  
that he will enter politics again.  
Maybe the voters of Illinois will ob-  
ject.

### THE GAME OF NATIONS.

The game of nations is inexorable,  
terrible, continuous. It must be  
played; it is played even by the na-  
tion that is ignorant of its meaning  
or indifferent to its existence. The  
counters are armies, navies, com-  
merce, tariffs, organization. The  
stakes are life and death, success, de-  
struction. Nor have the players a  
choice whether they shall sit in at the  
game. Everyone sits in, even China.  
The only choice any nation has is  
whether it will play the game like a  
fool or to the best of its ability.

No nation can get out of the game.  
If it disarms, it still plays. If it turns  
the other cheek, dispenses with its  
armies and navy, it is playing to its  
own disadvantage, but playing never-  
theless.

It is all very well to be amiable,  
even humanitarian, to desire peace for  
others as well as for ourselves, to  
dream of world parliaments, leagues  
for arbitration and international law.  
But the truth is that such things are  
not real. They do not exist and can-  
not be endowed with existence.

The fact is, that we live in a world  
where wars have come at frequent in-  
tervals. One month before the crash  
came, August 1, 1914, few people out-  
side of the chancelleries of Europe  
and the heads of the German and  
Austrian armies, dreamed that war  
was more than a remote possibility.  
But suddenly whole peoples were  
hurled at each other. It was not a  
war of professional armies, but of en-  
tire nations gone mad with blood lust.

So far the United States has kept  
out of it. Many times we have been  
right on the edge of war, where even  
an adverse breeze would have hurled  
us into the maelstrom. By the most  
skillful diplomacy, President Wilson  
has kept us out of war and has, at  
the same time, maintained the honor  
of the nation. But the game goes  
on, and we are unprepared for a  
showdown should one come.

When Frank H. Hitchcock starts  
out "gun-shooting" he generally gets  
something and gets back with it.

### Bowel Complaints in India.

In a lecture at one of the Des  
Moines, Iowa, churches a missionary  
from India told of going into the in-  
terior of India, where he was taken  
sick, that he had a bottle of Cham-  
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea  
Remedy with him and believed that it  
saved his life. This remedy is used  
successfully in India both as a pre-  
ventive and cure for cholera. You  
many know from this that it can be  
depended upon for the milder forms  
of bowel complaint that occur in this  
country. Obtainable everywhere.

### The Case of Col. Harris

The Case of Colonel Harris . . . Ital  
(By the Late R. W. Wiley, in the  
Herald of the West Country.)

Many people ask the question: "Is  
the climate of New Mexico efficacious  
in tuberculosis only?" showing that  
the popular conception concerning the  
relation to health is an erroneous one.

It is not that New Mexico's climate  
is good for tuberculosis, but rather  
that the climate is conducive to health  
in general, and that whatever is con-  
ducive to better health is opposed to  
fighting tuberculosis.

The specific advantages gained by  
high altitude and low humidity have  
been observed particularly in relation  
to fighting tuberculosis. It is unfortu-  
nate that the same observations have  
not been made in relation to other  
bodily ills. It has been found that the  
climate increased the blood count, ex-  
panded the chest, aids the digestion,  
increases the blood pressure by assist-  
ing in eliminating the waste from the  
blood, increases the germ destroyers  
in the blood, called the lymphocytes,  
and increases metabolism, or the abili-  
ty of the body to assimilate food, es-  
pecially proteid matter.

It is not to be assumed that these  
advantages are for the tuberculous  
only. Disease of every kind yields its  
grip upon the body when that ma-  
chine grows strong and is built up.  
Being cured of disease is only the  
building up of a resistance against the  
particular disease and the advantages  
gained for the body in tuberculosis  
through climate are as efficacious in  
nearly every other disease. If this  
fact were realized by the laymen, New  
Mexico would be a great general  
health resort.

There is the case of Colonel Harris.  
For fifteen years the colonel suffered  
with some sort of a nervous disorder  
which chiefly manifested itself by im-  
pairing the digestive system. For  
nearly three years he searched the fa-  
mous health resorts of Europe for re-  
lief without the slightest success. Un-  
able to sleep and unable to assimilate  
food, he reached a point of hopeles-  
ness where he weighed 160 pounds,  
and life was little but misery.

In 1881 Colonel Harris came to Al-  
buquerque. Here he found what he  
had long sought—health with a cap-  
ital H. In a very few weeks his body  
took on weight, his nervous disorder  
nearly disappeared and his digestive  
apparatus again assumed its normal  
function. Optimism took the place of  
discouragement, and the colonel en-  
tered the mining business to succeed  
and grow prosperous.

Today Colonel Harris is 86 years of  
youthfulness, and if he keeps the health  
which has been his since coming to  
New Mexico, he will, as a natural con-  
sequence, live to be a hundred. He  
is a frequenter of the Albuquerque  
Commercial club and leads an active  
life. His handshake is as steady and  
as strong as the youngest of them. His  
mental vision is as keen as the busi-  
ness man's of thirty. He walks erect  
with a brisk stride that would hurry  
many a youngster to imitate. And for  
all this, he blesses New Mexico and her  
climate.

The forces that make for general  
good health will prove the undoing of  
disease, whatever it may be. New  
Mexico's climate is a potent force for  
upbuilding the body and inducing  
health. Here is the spot, not only for  
the tuberculous, but for the impaired  
generally.

### With Scissors and Paste

**WILSON DEFENDS MILITARISM.**  
During his colloquy with the dele-  
gation from the "American Union  
Against Militarism," President Wilson  
gave expression to an admirably and  
completely sound body of doctrine  
about military preparedness and its  
relation to democracy.

What he said in effect was that  
militarism does not depend upon the  
size of an army, nor upon its method  
of being recruited, trained and or-  
ganized. It depends far more upon  
the kind of control exercised over the  
army. If the army controls the na-  
tion and dictates its policy, something  
like militarism results. If the whole  
nation really controls the army, mili-  
tarism cannot result, unless the na-  
tion believes in it.

But the way in which a nation  
should seek to control the army is not  
by systematically keeping it weak,  
helpless and innocuous, as we have  
done in the past. The only effective  
method of control is that of making  
the army the servant of a really na-  
tional policy—one based upon the  
best immediate adjustment between  
the national ideals and the important  
prevailing conditions. If such a pol-  
icy has not been formulated and pon-  
derized, an army of any size and  
character may become dangerously  
militaristic.

If such a policy has been formulat-  
ed and accepted, the size of the army  
and its organization are transformed  
into matters of detail, depending  
upon the requirements of the national  
policy. The essential condition of  
anti-militarism in this country is not  
a small army and a small navy but an  
adequate foreign policy based upon  
living conditions and acceptable to the  
American national conscience.

### DOWN THE RIVER WITH BRYAN

At one landing on the Oklawaha  
river (Florida) a tall, shambling man  
with one suspender and a mustache  
stained with tobacco juice shouted:

"Around the bend to Orange Springs  
they's a crowd awaitin' for to hear  
a few remarks, kuhnel!"

We tooted our whistle as we round-  
ed the bend, and Orange Springs  
landed lay before us, thronged with  
citizens. I counted twenty-nine; a  
knot of lanky, shiftless looking na-  
tives; three negroes; two well dressed  
women who had come with a motor  
car; a tourist who had been fishing,  
but dropped his line and rowed fran-  
tically for shore as we hove in sight;  
and a dozen orange farmers, victori-  
ously chewing plug. They gazed at  
us with unexampled apathy as we ran  
the steamer's nose into the bank, and  
Mr. Mooney informed them in a few  
well chosen words that Mr. Bryan was  
seeing the splendors of the Okla-  
waha for the first time, and was  
doubtless glad to look upon their in-  
telligent faces. Our honored guest,  
Kuhnel William Jennings Bryan!

There was an embarrassed shifting  
of feet and plugs as the former sec-

retary stepped forward.

"My friends," he said, "I presume  
you are my friends, since I do not be-  
lieve that there can be any republi-  
cans here." Several auditors nudged  
each other at this, and three orange  
farmers blushed. "Today is the first  
time I have seen your beautiful river,  
which, I can assure you, will not suf-  
fer at my hands when I have occasion  
to refer to it." The crowd remained  
perfectly still, as if they didn't quite  
grasp what he was talking about. He  
went on to tell them how his wife had  
seen the Oklawaha thirty-four years  
ago, and had persuaded him to take  
this trip with her. Tomorrow, he  
said, they would gaze upon Silver  
Springs in all its crystal purity.

"And now, my friends, I want to  
say that to me Silver Springs is like  
an upright life, pure and clear, and  
pouring forth an abundance of good-  
ness. The opposite, of course, is a  
stagnant pool, which is like a sinful  
life, sluggish and choked with evil."  
He mentioned Lincoln, whose birth-  
day it was; a man, he said, whom we  
as Americans liked to look up to par-  
ticularly as one whose life was lived  
according to the wishes of our Heav-  
enly Father.

"And here," he said, drawing forth  
Mrs. Bryan, "is the lady who is re-  
sponsible for my being here today!"  
Several persons giggled shamefaced-  
ly, others lifted their hats, but there  
was no spark of intelligence upon any  
face. We whistled again and backed  
out of the mud, turning once more  
down the river; as long as we were in  
sight the audience stood like statues,  
gaping after us.

### CHASES TEXAS WOLF IN HIS OVERLAND CAR

This tale of a wolf and an Overland

comes from Sealy, Tex. It happened  
in this fashion: Mr. and Mrs. W. J.  
Newcom, with a party of friends, were  
driving over their ranch, six miles  
from town, when they saw a red wolf  
running across the pasture. Mr.  
Newcom was driving the car and gave  
chase. The wolf had a good start  
when discovered, but Mr. Newcom and  
his Overland gained on him steadily.  
After a run of about miles across the  
prairie he came within shooting dis-  
tance, and letting go his wheel, took  
his shotgun from Mrs. Marcom's  
hand and opened fire, bringing down  
the animal on the third shot. The  
body of the wolf was placed on the  
running board and brought to Sealy.  
It is one of the largest wolves ever  
killed in that district. He weighed  
fifty-four pounds and was a beauti-  
ful specimen of his kind.



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### Secret of Success

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have none so steadfast, so constant, so ready to re-  
spond to his wants, so capable of pushing him ahead,  
as a little leather-covered book with the name of this  
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